

# Malawi: Floods

Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA)

United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator

## Situation Report No. 4

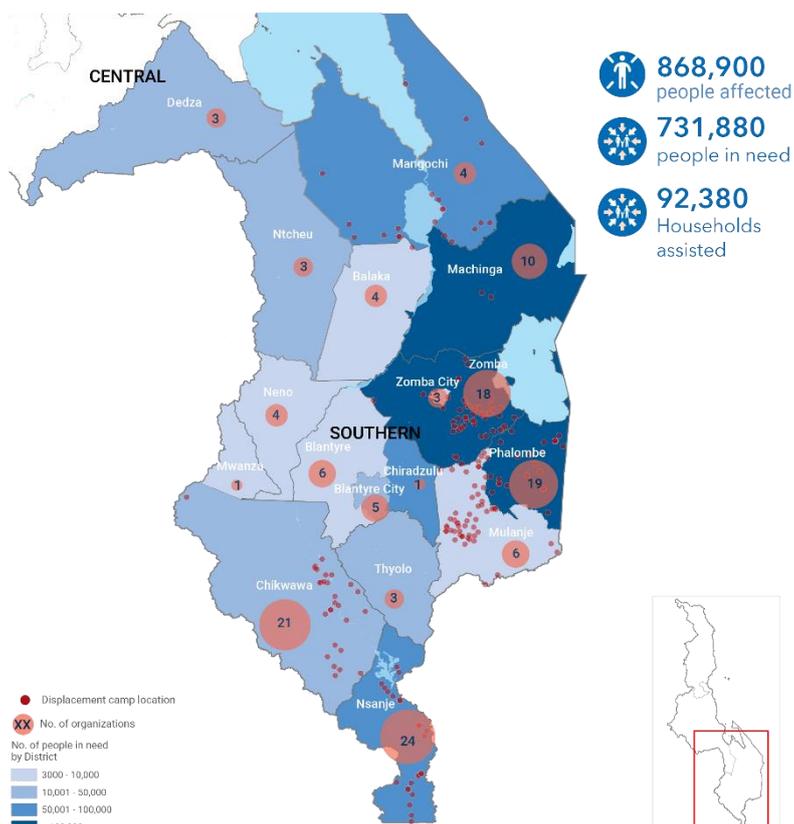
(as of 27<sup>th</sup> April 2019)



This report is produced jointly by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) of Malawi and the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator in Malawi, in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners. It covers the period 7 – 27 April 2019.

## Highlights

- As of 27 April, more than 92,000 households have been reached with food and non-food items in 15 affected districts.
- The Emergency Response Appeal launched on 28 March has received contributions and pledges amounting USD 25.6 million out of the needed US\$45.2 million. Funding received includes contributions from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) amounting to USD 3.3 million. Current funding gap stands at USD19.6 million.
- The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) in collaboration with partners has developed a minimum return package that will support a participatory return of flood-affected displaced populations and their transition to early recovery. The return package was launched in Chikwawa District on 27 April.



- The Humanitarian Country Team meeting on 24 April 2019 discussed progress made in responding to Cyclone Idai. Preliminary results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and findings from a rapid market assessment to inform potential multi-sectoral cash-based interventions were also presented at the meeting. The market assessment conducted in selected hard-hit districts shows that markets are functional and can support market-based responses and recovery interventions.
- A Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) has been completed. The draft report is undergoing consultations and validation with plans to launch results of the same.
- The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) has indicated that cyclone Kenneth poses no threat to weather in Malawi.
- Elections: The Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) will set up satellite polling stations to allow IDPs in camps to vote. MEC has done its own assessment of the camps particularly in Lower Shire.

15 Affected districts	868,895 Affected throughout the country	731,879 People in need	86,976 People displaced in IDP camps	92,380 Hhs reached with relief assistance	90 Partners providing relief assistance
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## Situation Overview

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Humanitarian assistance continues to be channeled to flood affected households reaching more than 92,000 households through the support of DoDMA and partners. Affected households have been reached with food requirements. Food packages are not standardized with some households receiving cash while others receiving food in form of maize or rice. The nutrition situation has largely remained unaffected by the flooding and malnutrition cases so far fall within sphere standards. Partners continued the normal provision of nutrition supplies to identified individuals. Efforts have been made to meet the specific needs of women and children by various partners through targeted interventions such as distribution of dignity kits, creation of safe spaces and distribution of nutrition supplies, among others. Currently, partners are encouraged to contribute towards the return home package for populations willing to return and start their rebuilding process.

Weather conditions have improved as flood waters recede following a general reduction in rainfall thereby providing an opportunity for a return of populations in areas that have dried up. The conditions also provide impetus for a focus on priority recovery needs of the displaced populations. Affected households willing to return to their places of origin are being encouraged to do so in order to avoid secondary effects of the humanitarian conditions such as disease outbreaks. To this effect, government in collaboration with its partners has developed a return home package for individual affected households that have expressed interest to return. The package comprises of 2 Tarpaulin (4 x 6 m), 1 Plastic Sheet (20 m), 1 shovel, 1 hoe, 1 machete, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 2 mosquito nets, 1 plastic pail, 6 plastic cups, 6 plastic plates, 6 plastic spoons, 25kgs of maize flour, 2 litres of cooking oil, 10kgs of pulses, 1 bale of soya pieces, 1 kg of dry fish, 1 kg of sugar, 1 kg of salt, 2kgs of maize seeds, 2 packets of vegetable seeds, 2 potato vines and 2 bundles of cassava cuttings. The receding of flood waters also increases the potential for yield from winter cropping using irrigation and residual moisture. The Government in collaboration with the Malawi Red Cross launched the recovery package on 27 April 2019 in Chikwawa district.

A rapid market assessment carried out by the Cash Working Group in five worst affected districts (Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Balaka and Zomba) shows that markets are functional and can support market-based response interventions. The assessment followed a multi-sector approach and used adapted Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM) tool. A total of 41 market places were visited and 177 traders (wholesalers and retailers), 41 market representatives and 22 Area Civil protection Committee leaders were interviewed. According to the report, floods have not negatively influenced prices, mainly due to better integration of the local markets to the supply markets. Traders demonstrated great willingness to increase supply if demand increased. The report recommends a switch in response modality from in-kind to cash and voucher based interventions by cash working group members for response and recovery interventions; continue monitoring functionality of markets when cash based interventions are rolled out; monitoring traders' capacity to expand supply if demand increased; and the need to develop Cash and Markets Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for Malawi, to inform cash and markets related actions for both rapid and slow onset disasters.

The Government of Malawi, in its recovery efforts from the Cyclone Idai, led the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment in April 2019. The objective of this assessment was to estimate the physical, economic and human impact of the 2019 floods at the national and district levels. The findings from the PDNA will inform short, medium and long-term interventions that will strengthen the Government of Malawi's recovery, reconstruction and resilience building with the aim of Building Back Better. The UN, in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Disability led the Cross-Cutting component, ensuring that issues of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for the vulnerable was analyzed, prioritized and incorporated in the PDNA sectors, and key interventions to vulnerable groups are prioritized, targeted and costed. Other Cross-cutting issues such as environment and governance, which provide the enabling environment for recovery were also analyzed and incorporated in the PDNA. The report is currently undergoing consultative and validation processes.

The HCT met on 24 April to review the progress on the flood response. The meeting noted tremendous support from partners in responding to the floods but inadequate coordination mainly at district level was cited as a challenge. The meeting also noted that several interventions at district level remain unreported effectively hindering coordination. Members were requested to ensure that all intervention regardless of size are reported at district level to the District Councils and national level to DoDMA. Members were also asked to collaborate to ensure that return home packages are realised noting that most partners would find it difficult to access all items indicated in the package. Members were further requested to integrate early recovery in their interventions.

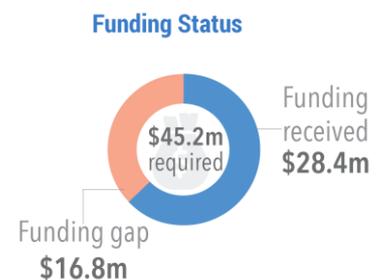
Coordination and cluster meetings at national and regional level continue being undertaken although linkages between these meetings need to be strengthened. Regional meetings are being held in Blantyre chaired by DoDMA and supported by WFP. Cluster meetings are being held weekly while inter-cluster coordination meetings are being held bi-weekly. The EOCs at national and regional level continue to operate and are expected to operate until the end of the month. Coordination challenges at district level persist but is mainly attributed to lack of resources by the district councils, information management and sharing at national and district level.

There has been one confirmed cholera case in Mchinji district but unrelated to the flooding. However, six suspected cases in Bangula camp in Nsanje and Mwanza were registered and are currently being tested. As of 26 April, cumulative number of cholera cases stands at 14 with one death.

The humanitarian response currently needs to establish the numbers of people that have returned to their places of origin and those remaining in displacement sites to further inform the current response and recovery programming. IOM is currently undertaking the third round of displacement tracking (DTM) which will inform on population movements inside and outside displacement sites.

## Resource Mobilization

- Close to USD25.6million has been mobilised for the flood response, leaving a gap of USD19.6 million
- The Government has released MK4 Billion (approx. USD5.5million) of which MK1 Billion has been allocated to Ministry of Agriculture to support early recovery interventions while DoDMA has received an allocation of MK3 Billion for coordination.
- World Bank, through the Malawi Drought Recovery and Resilient project, has approved the release of USD10million from Treasury to support various sectoral recovery interventions.
- Through the ECHO ALERT instrument, DG-ECHO provided an additional 1million Euro.
- The Government of Canada has released a total of USD1,667,000 which will be channeled to the various organizations to support with NFIs, Shelter and WASH; and food security;
- The UN through the Central Emergency Response Fund has provided US\$3.3million to support food security, nutrition, protection and WASH activities
- The African Development Bank'(ADB) Climate Fund will also release USD150,000.00 to Malawi to enable authorities to assist communities and internally displaced persons impacted by the Cyclone. The Bank has already availed USD250,0000 to Malawi, from its Emergency Relief Fund, for the purchase of emergency food items to avert hunger following the loss of crops damaged by the severe floods.



All humanitarian and development partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform DoDMA of the details for pledges and commitments by e-mailing: [fmwafongo@gmail.com](mailto:fmwafongo@gmail.com)

# Humanitarian Response



## Agriculture

*Cluster Lead: Ministry of Agriculture*

*Co-Lead: FAO*

### Needs

- With 80% per cent of sampled communities reporting farming as the primary source of income, the most urgent needs are to distribute seeds. The cluster continues to prioritize support with seeds/inputs for winter cropping which should be distributed before the end of April 2019. Farmers targeted to receive a minimum package will be those with access to 0.1 ha of land with residual moisture and/or irrigation areas.

### Response

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) has secured K1 billion from Treasury for agriculture interventions mainly providing seeds and sweet potato vines to the flood affected farming households. The government support shall be coordinated with the Cluster interventions to void duplication and miss-targeting of beneficiaries.
- So far, the agriculture cluster members are mobilizing resources either through reprogramming of internal existing resources or through other sources from their traditional funders. The cluster is likely to have a narrower funding gap by the end of April 2019 which currently stands at about half of the needed resources.
- Cluster members that are currently supporting implementation of the Agricultural Flood Response and Recovery include Goal Malawi, CARE, Concern World Wide, CRS, WFP and FAO. These partners are getting financial support from various donors including USAID, DFID, EU and others.
- In summary, the agricultural response is aimed at provision of inputs for use under residual moisture and irrigation crop production (seeds and fertilizer); rehabilitation of irrigation structures that have been damaged by floods i.e. reconstruction of canals, water intakes, shallow wells; support to livestock interventions i.e. ring vaccinations, provision of drug kits, de/restocking through livestock fares; and enhance information, coordination and analysis

### Gaps and Constraints

- Out of a total requirement of USD10,000,000, USD3,157,955.79 has been mobilized and USD1,250,000.00 has been pledged, leaving a gap of USD5,592,044.21.



## Early Recovery

*Cluster Lead: Department for Disaster Management Affairs; Co-Lead: UNDP*

### Needs

- The impact of the heavy rains is characterized by partial and complete structural damage of structures, particularly houses, roads and social infrastructure. While a full damage assessment will be conducted to assess loss and damage, there is an urgent need to support communities with early recovery activities.

### Response

- A Post Disaster Needs Assessment has been completed. Consultations and validation on the draft report is underway.
- There are ongoing efforts to ensure that all clusters integrate early recovery in their programming. Early recovery interventions include debris removal and solid waste management, support for reconstruction of homes, provision of agricultural kits including farm implements to enable winter

cropping, distribution of small livestock to increase the asset base of farmers and cash-based interventions to enhance the provision of basic household needs of the affected population.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Early Recovery to fully determine the financial requirement for the cluster.



**Education**  
UNICEF

*Cluster Lead: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology*

*Co-Lead:*

### Needs:

- Schools sessions have resumed in some schools while others remain occupied by displaced populations. The only challenge is that in some schools, students are outside in order to accommodate the IDPs in the school premises. While most school blocks did not collapse, one school, Nantchengwa primary in Zomba had a collapsed wall of a block.

### Response:

- The cluster has supported 28,812 learners (15,149 girls and 13,663 boys) in 143 schools with Education kits and temporary classrooms. A total of 2,731 ECD children (1,458 girls and 1,273 boys) reached with ECD kits, temporary classrooms in 19 camps in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, Mulanje and Zomba districts.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster requires USD2,400,000 and so far USD860,000 has been received leaving a gap of USD1,540,000.



**Food Security** *Cluster Lead: DoDMA*

*Co-Lead: WFP*

### Needs:

- Immediate food needs are needed to urgently address and prevent rapid deterioration in nutritional status, health and well-being of the worst-affected people with precipitating factors such as a possible increase in water-borne disease and limited access to safe water. Early restoration of food security should include support to livelihoods and agricultural production, by re-planting fields for those communities that can use this window of opportunity and/or residual moisture
- There is need for proper mapping of areas which have been targeted in the districts in order to determine quantifiable gaps.

**731,879**  
affected people  
countrywide in need of  
immediate food  
assistance

### Response:

- A total of 92,000 households have been reached with food assistance so far by the government through DoDMA, WFP and other partners. In the month of April, food interventions are in form of food distribution and cash transfers. Seventy-five (75) per cent of targeted were reached with in-kind food distribution.
- For the month of May, WFP is targeting 9 districts with a combination of in-kind and cash transfers. The transfer value which is the cash equivalent of the food basket is MK18,000 per household. For the month of June, WFP will implement cash transfers only in 8 districts due to inadequate funds.
- Oxfam and Plan Malawi are implementing cash transfers in Phalombe district.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Out of a total requirement of USD17,358,926, USD9,145,701 had been committed and pledged, leaving a gap of USD8.2 million. Significant efforts are ongoing by the food security cluster including DoDMA to mobilise additional resources.

**Health***Cluster Lead: Ministry of Health**Co-Lead: WHO***Needs:**

- With integrated outreach clinics to the camps, districts face limited medicines, supplies and transport. The total estimated cost for medicines and supplies to run integrated outreach clinics for one month in the 15 affected districts is USD2.6 million. So far partners have donated medicine and supplies amounting to USD1.2 million, leaving a gap of USD1.4 million. The urgent health needs are therefore medicine and supplies to run integrated outreach clinics.
- Barriers to access SRHR service continue in Balaka: -
  - The population residing in the three camps surrounding Utale 1 health centre in Balaka district have to access to health services but only at a cost, because it is a mission hospital and a service agreement with the Government does not exist. Antenatal care costs MK500 per visit while delivery is at MK2,500.00.
  - Road access to Zarem camp in Balaka district remains restricted. Health services are provided through a helicopter.
  - Balaka district hospital has limited stocks of supplies in the labour ward such as urinary catheters, ambages, penguin suckers, delivery kits and disposable aprons.
- In Machinga district, lack of toilets and bathing facilities at Nainunje camp is creating hygiene challenges to the people at the camp, especially adolescent girls and women.
- Needs to support menstrual hygiene management of the displaced women and girls remain high.

**Response:**

- The integrated outreach clinics and mobile medical team visits to the camps are continuing.
- Data from WHO supported outreach clinics in six districts (Phalombe, Chikwawa, Blantyre, Machinga, Balaka and Mangochi) shows that a total of 32,913 people have accessed different health care services through these mobile clinics including OPD services (10,763 people), continuum of care- ART and NCDs (1,151 people), Family planning and ANC (8,584 people) and EPI and Growth monitoring services (11,804 children).
- A total of 600 health workers have been trained on disease surveillance and response to enhance early detection and investigation of disease outbreaks. So far, no disease outbreak has been reported in the camps.
- Coordination of health response by different partners have been strengthened with technical support from WHO and UNICEF. Weekly district and fortnightly partner coordination meetings are on-going at district and regional (Blantyre).
- PDA Health Cluster data collection and analysis is on-going.
- Received medicines and supplies from Republic of Zambia which will be distributed to selected districts.
- WHO and UNICEF are mobilizing resources for more medicines and supplies to support integrated outreach clinics
- Verification of any immediate gaps on SRH needs after the distribution of the reproductive health kits is on-going with the district authorities.
- 50 Midwifery kits arrived in Lilongwe on 17 April. The distribution plan is being finalized.
- UNFPA took part in the joint post disaster needs assessment. SRHR needs in the early recovery phase are being verified for appropriate response.

- There are currently six suspected cholera cases in Bangula settlement site in Nsanje and Mwanza districts. The cases are undergoing lab tests. Cumulative cholera cases from November 2018 stand at 14 with one death.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- The cluster requires USD1,851,981 and so far, USD 322,069 has been received and USD450,000 has been pledged leaving a gap of US\$1,079,912.
- Inadequate and slow data sharing from the districts to the national level for ongoing planning and decision making.
- With integrated outreach clinics, districts are overstretched on medicines, supplies and transport. This is in addition to limited resources for supportive supervision and communication
- Youth corners/youth friendly health services in most of the camps are absent.
- Inadequate and unavailability of district based SRH data related to women and children is affecting response and management of actual SRH interventions. UNFPA SRH Coordinator is working to fill such information gaps.



### Nutrition

*Cluster Lead: Department of Nutrition*

*Co-Lead: UNICEF*

### Needs:

- Increase service integration across the sector, including integrated community outreach services, together with MCHN services, IYCF and other essential package of care services.
- Service gaps and limited number of nutrition partners in nutrition programming; there is a need to continuously advocate for more nutrition partners and resources.

### Response:

- Active case finding continued across the prioritized districts of Balaka, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba.
- A total 51,081 children (23,009 boys 28,072 girls) have been screened. 1,811 children (942 boys and 869 girls) with Severe Acute Malnutrition identified and admitted for lifesaving treatment. From this total, 121 children were admitted from the various camps. The lives of 1,783 children were saved after successfully recovering from SAM. This represents a 92 per cent cure rate, and a death rate of 4%. 1% defaulted from the programme and 2% did not respond. These programme performance indicators are all within the internationally agreed minimum SPHERE standards (cure rate above 75 per cent, death rates below 10 per cent and defaulter rates less than 15 per cent).

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Resource constraint for a comprehensive screening in all the camps and affected districts remain a challenge. Even though active case findings remain ongoing in various camps and in the community of the affected districts, data remains patchy and coverage low. The 4 W matrix, a tool useful to better map and understand screening gaps as well as nutrition services being offered by partners remain incomplete. Limited number of partners currently working in nutrition programmes- this include; Save the Children, Goal, CRS, ONSE, Story workshop, WVI, WFP and UNICEF.
- The cluster has revised its requirements from 2,467,463 to USD 5,000,000 and so far, USD2,440,000. has been mobilized, leaving a gap of USD2,560,000



**Protection Cluster Lead:** Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare  
UNICEF

**Co-Lead:**

### Needs:

- GBV risks remain for both those in the camps as well as amongst the population who have returned home.
- At Malombe and Mponda camps in Mangochi, most of the people have gone back to their homes to start the rebuilding process though they still require support.

### Response:

- 10,000 dignity kits have been distributed targeting vulnerable pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and adolescent girls in displacement camps in the affected districts. The kit contains soaps, underwear, sanitary pads, sanitary cloth, wrapping cloth, tooth paste, shavers, plastic bucket and plastic cups among others. Additional 4,200 dignity kits have also been procured and will be distributed in the coming days.
- Reproductive Health (RH) kits to prevent maternal and neonatal deaths have been distributed to nine flood affected districts. The RH kits include individual clean delivery kits, equipment and medicines for assisted delivery and management of unsafe abortion among others.
- Messages on prevention and reporting of sexual and gender-based violence are being disseminated through community and national radios including theatre.
- At Nainunje camp in Machinga district, the protection committee and the members are working to provide better security to adolescent girls and other members, including monitoring of potential harassment cases.
- UNFPA in collaboration with the GBV sub-cluster members are conducting trainings on GBV prevention and reporting, MISP, PSEA and GBV monitoring and reporting. The training aims at building the capacity of key stakeholders in 10 districts. Currently, the first training session is underway for the districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje and Blantyre. Participants are district gender officers, social welfare officers, police officers from affected districts, NGO/civil society partners and UN agencies including UNWOMEN, UNICEF and UNHCR.
- Malawi Red Cross is distributing dignity kits and offering trainings in menstrual hygiene management in Mangochi.
- The surge GBV Sub-Cluster Coordinator has reported in Malawi
- YONECO has created safe spaces for children and adults at Nainunje camp in Machinga. YONECO also promotes the use of the toll-free numbers established to report any abuses observed or experienced. The toll-free numbers in Malawi are 116, 5600 and 6600.
- Dissemination of radio messages through national and community radio stations on GBV is scheduled to beginning week of 22 April.
- Goal Malawi is working with camp protection committees to conduct awareness sessions on GBV prevention and reporting in Machinga, Chikwawa and Nsanje

### Gaps and Constraints:

- The protection committees in the camps need to be trained on MISP and how to address GBV issues.
- Community outreach engagement interventions need to be strengthened.
- The cluster requires USD2,237,275 and so far USD1,023,000 has been pledged, leaving a gap of USD1,214,275.



## Shelter & Camp Management

Cluster Lead: Ministry of Lands and Housing

Co-Lead: Malawi Red Cross

### Needs:

- There are over 86,000 people in displacement centres including people who have erected temporary shelters in their original locations to restore their livelihoods. Most affected households lost all their belongings. There is need to provide temporary shelter for those households whose homes have been completely destroyed, as well as mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, buckets, lighting materials and blankets. In addition, supporting the repair or reconstruction of damaged and destroyed structures should also be addressed taking into account building guidelines and standards for resilience and future shocks.

**86,976**

people displaced in need of immediate shelter countrywide

### Response:

- So far, 3,050 households have been reached with shelter materials and other NFIs. Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) plans to support 14000 households and has so far reached 2,500 households in Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe and Zomba while Shelter Box and Habitat for Humanity Malawi plan to support 1,620 households in Chikwawa and Mulanje districts and have so far supported 550 households.
- MRCS plans to construct 170 transitional shelters in Chikwawa (100), Nsanje (50) and Phalombe (20) with support from DFID.
- The displacement tracking matrix for 107 sites in Zomba, Phalombe, Nsanje and Chikwawa prepared by IOM has been used for ?.
- The cluster has supported the government in developing a minimum return home package.
- CARE Malawi has received USD250,000.00 from Canada and will target 11,000 households for shelter and wash.
- Habitat for Humanity Malawi will support displaced households with Wakaka lamps in Chikwawa district.
- UNHCR will support 6,000 households with NFIs and 700 tarpaulins.
- Trocaire/CARD plan to distribute NFIs and transitional shelter targeting 550 households.
- Catholic Relief Service (CRS) plans to construct 300 houses in Phalombe. Model houses for the project have already been constructed.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of clear up to date data on numbers of people who have so far voluntarily returned and those remaining in displacement sites.
- Lack of standardized package of NFIs among partners.



## Transport & Logistics

Cluster Lead: Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructure

Co-Lead: WFP

### Needs:

All areas are now accessible, albeit some isolated pockets remain hard to reach. DoDMA estimates that these areas host approximately 5 per cent of the affected population, who are yet to receive assistance. Such areas include Chingale in Zomba district. The Food Security and Logistics Clusters are working together with DoDMA to reach these areas. As some roads are still damaged, people have to use longer alternative roads. Traditional Authority Mlolo which was cut off has become accessible through Chikwawa-Thabwa road. The Logistics Cluster is appealing with all clusters and humanitarian partners to share their pipeline plans to enable their planning.

**Response:**

- The cluster continues to provide transportation and storage services to all humanitarian partners. So far, 33 organisations have been assisted in moving 380mt of cargo, the majority of which is from shelter cluster seconded by WASH and food security.
- Logistics Coordination Hubs and warehouses were established in Lilongwe and Blantyre warehouses including storage units in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. So far, 770 cubic metres of cargo have been stored.
- Operational services by boat has so far assisted 4 organisations commute to Makhanga area in T/A Mlolo in Nsanje.
- Information Management updates, situation reports, logistics advisories and standard operating procedures for customs have been regularly produced and shared on a dedicated webpage <https://logcluster.org>
- Concept of operations were developed and shared with partners.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Limited road access to some of the affected areas in southern Malawi.
- Limited transport capacity, particularly 4x4 trucks, boats and air assets.
- Need to strengthen logistics information sharing and coordination efforts to optimise operational efficiency.
- Limited storage capacity in remote areas to rapidly forward relief items to affected areas.
- Clusters urged to share information on their respective core pipelines with the Logistics cluster

**Water & Sanitation***Cluster Lead: Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation**Co-**Lead: UNICEF***Needs:**

- Based on the number of people affected, about 3,691 water points will be needed in order to provide safe water to the affected population. This could be new boreholes or rehabilitation, water trucking, and provision of water treatment chemicals, and regular water quality monitoring and testing.
- Water points in the affected areas have been submerged in flood affected areas and this has facilitated contamination.
- Due to high population pressure on the available water points in the areas the IDPs have camped, there is a likelihood of a breakdown of water points.
- About 600 c50 kgs drums of chlorine will be needed for water treatment.
- Provision of safe water in the IDP camps is of importance to prevent water borne disease and cholera outbreaks.
- About 40,000 set of latrines and bathroom shelters and hand washing facilities will be required in IDP camps to avoid open defecation and prevent sanitary related diseases including cholera outbreak.

**Response:**

- A total of 54,209 in 17 sites reached with safe water as per agreed standards through provision of water containers, treatment chemicals and water trucking.
- A total of 51,691 people in 19 sites reached with services per agreed standards through the installation of emergency latrines and bath shelters separate for men and women. Hygiene messages have also reached more than 45,000 persons.
- Coordination meetings are held every Friday in Blantyre.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- More water point facilities for affected people in IDP camps and communities needed.
- Most partners are concentrated in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts leaving a gap in the other equally affected districts.
- Bath shelters for displacement sites, especially those situated far from the main road needed.
- Water treatment chemicals for IDPs and communities needed.
- More sanitary facilities in the IDP camps needed.
- Hygiene promotion partners in the IDP camps required.
- The cluster requires USD4,700,000 and so far USD1,958,079 has been mobilized, leaving a gap of USD 2,741,921

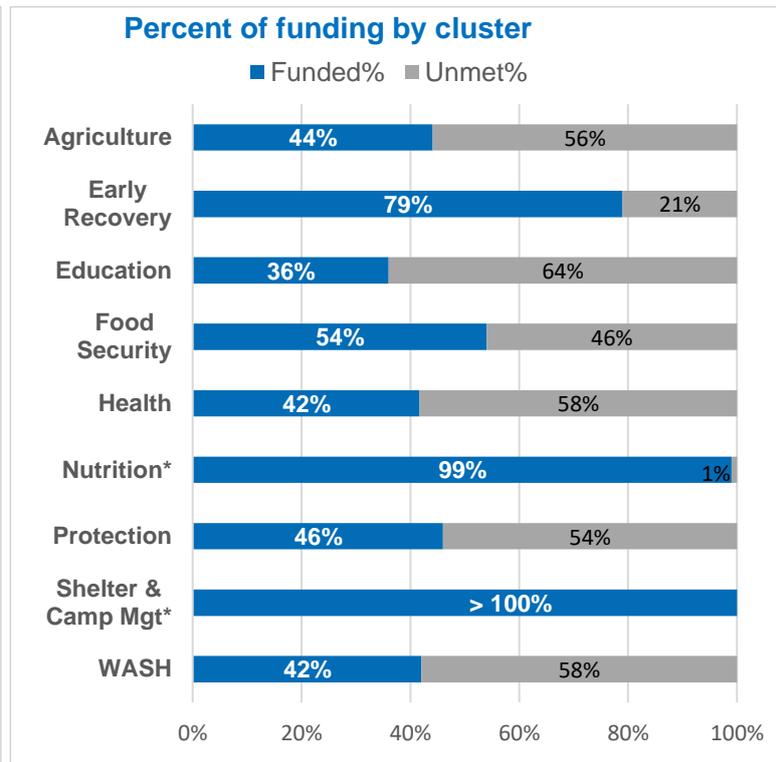
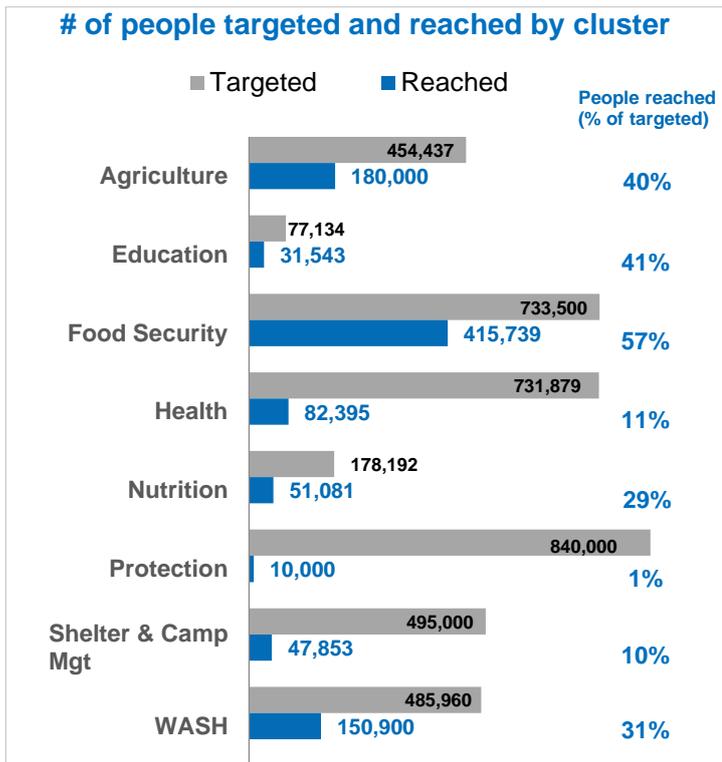
## General Coordination

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The Government of Malawi is leading the response, through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the UN System and donors. The cluster system was activated and continues to function while cluster meetings are being held weekly and inter-cluster meetings are being held bi-weekly to ensure proper operational cross-sector coordination. However, a big gap remains in the cluster system at district level thereby hindering effective coordination of the response operations. Emergency Operations Centres at national level in Lilongwe and regional level in Blantyre are operational in the Ministry of Homeland Security and Mount Soche Hotel respectively. A gap on coordination and information management at district level remains a challenge. The government, through Treasury, has provided DoDMA with MK3billion which will most likely boost coordination and Information Management at district level.

The UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with DoDMA is convening bi-weekly Humanitarian Country Team meetings and government is holding regular coordination meetings to ensure coordinated response operation. Situation reports are being produced on bi-weekly or needs basis. The District Commissioners in the 15 affected Districts, with support from the Director of Planning and Development and the District Civil Protection Committee are leading the response efforts at district level. For information management, 4Ws and funding tracking matrices and cluster leads and co-leads contacts have been developed and shared with clusters.

# Ongoing response status



\* Cluster funding requirements have been revised or under review